

ALLIED CRISIS CAUSES ENGLISH CABINET
TO ABANDON OBJECTION TO ONE LEADERABANDONMENT
WHEAT MOVE AS
FOOD IS URGED

Several Hundred Big Hotels
Agree to Strike From
Menus Essential Cereal
Needed Across the Ocean

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 29.—Wheat
and wheat products were wiped off
the menus of several hundred of the
country's leading hotels today in re-
sponse to a request of the food ad-
ministration that "every independent,
every well-to-do person in the United
States" should pledge complete ab-
stinence from wheat until the next
harvest in order to supply the im-
perative needs of the allies.

Situation Worse Than Ever

Hotel managers who had come from
every state in the union to hear new
conservation regulations explained,
were told by Food Administrator
Hoover that the need for wheat was
even greater now than when the new
regulations were promulgated, and
that a census of supplies revealed
that the harvest had been less than
estimated and that shipping diffi-
culties made it imperative to feed
the allies from here instead of from
Argentina. It is impossible to ship
corn, owing to loss from germination,
so that wheat must be America's
chief contribution to the rations of
the peoples abroad.

Must Begin at Top

Mr. Hoover said the renunciation
of luxurious foods must begin at the
top of the social scale, not only to
set an example, but because the in-
dustrial population is dependent to a
large extent on bakers' bread. There
must be a considerable proportion
of wheat to be durable. Therefore,
he asked the hotels which have as
patrons people of wealth, to set an
example by refusing to serve any
wheat whatever until the new crop
comes in, using other cereals and
potatoes instead.

Most Critical Period

"We stand in the most critical
period of our national history since
the battle of Gettysburg," Mr. Hoover
declared. "We may have to cut our
wheat consumption more than one-
half, but the sacrifice must come
from those who have the most, not
from those who have the least."
"Our wheat acreage this year will
be greater than ever before and if
the Lord is good to us in the matter
of weather, our difficulties will be
at an end by September 1—that is
not a long period of sacrifice."

The reply was an outburst of ap-
plause which died away as John E.
McL. Bowman of New York, head of
the food administration's hotel di-
vision, stood up.
"How many will rise with me to
signify they will comply with the
chief's request?" Mr. Bowman asked.
It seemed as if every one in the

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NO MEATLESS DAYS
FOR NEXT 30; FOOD
RULE OFF FOR TIME

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 29.—Sus-
pension of the meatless day regula-
tions for 30 days beginning tomor-
row, was ordered tonight by the food
administration in instructions tele-
graphed to all state food admin-
istrators.

Temporary relaxation of the re-
strictions was decided upon because
thousands of hogs now coming into
the market has increased the meat
supply beyond the country's shipping
and storage capacity. In a statement
announcing the order, Food Admin-
istrator Hoover expressed confidence
that the producers would not take
advantage of the "holiday" to ask
more than fair prices, and that the
"puckers and retailers will have sense
enough to realize that this is not to
be a holiday of high prices."

Run to Market Reason

"The very much over-normal run
to markets of hogs due to supplies
dammed back during the winter
months' shortage, will continue,"
Mr. Hoover said, "and seems likely to
go on for another 30 days. After
this period the seasonal shortage in
marketing will set in."

"It is a matter of regret that the
extent of our domestic storage
capacity, the limited overseas and
land transportation and port facilities
do not permit of saving and moving
the whole of this temporary and ab-
normal surplus to the allies for use
when this killing season has passed.
On the other hand, the larger and
cheaper supplies of potatoes and the
larger supplies of milk, together with
these further relaxed restrictions on
meat so that some portion is avail-
able each day should facilitate the
enlarged saving of breadstuffs of
which we are so much deficient in
allied needs."

No Departure From Principle

"The consumer should not take
this announcement as in any way a
departure from the general prin-
ciple of conservation of all foods
which the food administration
preaches. The need of food on the
other side is greater than ever—the
need of economy in America greater
than ever."

Seventy-Five
Die By Shell
Hitting Paris

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PARIS, March 29.—Seventy-five
persons were killed and ninety
wounded, most of them women
and children, when a shell fired
by a German long range gun
fell on a church in the region of
Paris while Good Friday services
were being held, according to an
official communication issued this
evening.

Among those killed was H.
Stroehlin, counsellor of the Swiss
legation in Paris.
The same church was struck by
a shell during the celebration of
high mass last Sunday and many
casualties resulted.
President Poincaré visited the
church where he met Premier
Clemenceau, Cardinal Amette and
the rector, who had already ar-
rived. The president afterward
visited the wounded in the
hospital.

MEN REACHING AGE
OF 21 SINCE JUNE
DRAFTED BY SENATE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 29.—The re-
solution extending the selective draft
to reach the age of 21 years since
June 5, 1917—the first registration day
—was passed tonight by the senate
without a record vote after a futile at-
tempt had been made to add to it a
large extension of the age of the
men to 21 years of age.

Will Add 700,000 Men

It is estimated that about 700,000
men will be added to the registration
this year by the resolution, which is
one of the pieces of legislation on
which the war department is waiting
before announcing complete plans for
the next draft. It now goes to the
house for consideration there with the
bills for the extension of the age of
registrants in class one instead of
on population, another administration
measure already passed by the senate.

Preliminary Training Off

The proposal to require training of
boys over 19 and under registration age
was in the form of an amendment by
Senator New of Indiana, which the
senate rejected, 36 to 36, after a debate
of several days. A number of senators
who favor universal military training
and the other policy voted against
the amendment.

As adopted the resolution provides
that all male citizens of the United
States residing in this country, attain-
ing their majority since June 5 last,
shall be subject to registration, under
regulations prescribed by the presi-
dent; shall present themselves for re-
gistration on a day proclaimed by the
president and thereafter shall be liable
for military service.

Draft Plan Unopposed

There was no opposition to the re-
solution itself, the only controversy
being over the New amendment. Oppo-
sition to the plan argued that training
youths would hamper urgent army en-
terprises and take the labor from farms
and factories, without providing sol-
diers for immediate needs at the front.
Strong sentiment for universal, com-
pulsory training was apparent, how-
ever, and today's vote was not regard-
ed as foreshadowing future action on
Chamberlain's universal training
bill.

Democrats Oppose Plan

Principal opposition to Senator New's
proposal came from the democratic
side of the senate, although four demo-
cratic members, Chamberlain of Ore-
gon, King of Utah, Gerry of Rhode
Island and Myers of Montana, voted
for its adoption. Five republicans,
Borah of Idaho, Green of North Da-
kota, Jones of Washington, Norris
of Nebraska and Townsend of Michigan,
joined with the democrats in rejecting
the amendment.

The vote on Senator New's amend-

ment follows:
For the amendment: Democrats—
Chamberlain, King, Gerry and Myers.
Total democrats 4.
Republicans—Caldwell, Cummins, Cur-
tis, Dillingham, Fall, France, Frelan-
ghusen, Gallinger, Johnson of California,
Kellogg, Kenyon, Nelson, New,
Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smart,
Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren
and Watson. Total republicans 22.
Total for 26.

These Oppose the Plan

Against the amendment: Democrats—
Bankhead, Beckham, Fletcher, Gore,
Henderson, Hitchcock, James, Johnson
of South Dakota, Jones, New Mexico,
Kirby, McKellar, Nugent, Overman,
Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth,
Sheppard, Smith, Arizona, Smith,
Gawronski, Smith, Maryland; Stone,
Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman,
Underwood, Vardaman, Walsh and
Walcott. Total democrats 21.
Republicans—Borah, Gronna, Jones,
Washington, Norris, and Townsend.
Total republicans 5.
Total against 26.

During the debate Chairman Cham-

berlain of the military committee de-
clared five million men would be in
training for the army if he "had his
way," while Senator Kirby of Arkan-
sas, another military committee mem-
ber, predicted that 5,000,000 men would
be in the army and 10,000,000 in camp
before the war ended.

Opposing the new amendment, Sen-

ator Borah said he did not believe it
met the situation in the right way, and
that it would place the power to in-
augurate the system into the hands of
one who has publicly opposed the plan
of universal military service, Secretary
Baker. Agricultural districts are al-
ready experiencing a labor shortage, he
said.

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FOCH, GREAT STRATEGIST



GENERAL FERDINAND FOCH
Hero of the Marne Placed in Supreme Command of Allied Armies Because of
Wonderful Record Made by Him

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
General Ferdinand Foch is of Basque
origin. He was born at Tarbes in 1851,
but was raised at Metz. Rather than
become a German after the annexation
of Lorraine, Foch preferred to return
to France and help to prepare France
for the struggle with Germany which
he believed ultimately would take place.

He entered the Polytechnic school
16th of his class—a rank that was not
considered as justifying hopes of a
great future. He never dazzled by his
brilliance, but he showed that wonders
could be achieved by application. He
never ceased study, except to teach.

Masters Strategy of 1870

Foch began by mastering the strat-
egy of the war of 1870 in his minutest
details. Knowing the mentality of the
Germans, he counted upon their re-
peating in future conflicts the man-
euvers that had succeeded. He also
expected them to make some of the old
mistakes. In his teachings at the Su-
perior war school of the twentieth cen-
tury, he held always to the idea of an in-
evitable aggression by Germany, sprung
with lightning-like rapidity after long
premeditation, and most minute prepa-
ration.

How to Parry German Blow

To parry the blow, Foch said repeat-
edly, France must have a staff working
in the same direction, practicing the
same doctrines under a vigorous and
audacious chief.

Foch foresaw Joffre as clearly as he
foresaw the war of 1914.
The staff of a general were given
Foch in 1907 and the command of the
Superior war school, where he left his
mark as professor. Preferring a more
active command he resigned in 1912
and commanded successfully the eighth
and twentieth army corps and proved
that he was one of the few military
writers or professors who also was an
efficient handler of men in the field.

Commanded New Army

The war found Foch at Nancy, the
headquarters of the twentieth corps.
His corps was attached to General Cas-
telain's army and he was selected to
command a new army concentrating at
the position was inconsiderable and
profitable resulting in a severe de-
feat for the enemy.

"In heavy fighting further south
between Boiry and the Serre, which
had no greater success, no fewer
than seven hostile divisions were
identified."

GERMAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BERLIN, (Via London), March 29.
The text of today's German offi-
cial communication follows:

"In local engagements on both sides
of the Scarpe we broke into the fore-
most English positions and took sev-
eral thousand prisoners. Here and
north of Albert the English continued
their fruitless and costly counter at-
tacks."

"Between the Somme and the Aves
we attacked again and drove out the
enemy from old positions and from
bravely defended villages in a west-
ern and westerly direction by the
use of Warfuss, Abancourt and
Plessier."

"The French repeatedly delivered
violent counter attacks against some
sectors of our new front between
Montdidier and Noyon."

"The booty, which has been ascer-
tained up to the present, since the
beginning of the battle, amounts to
73,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. Of
these the army of General von Hutier
alone brought in 40,000 prisoners and
600 guns."

"Cavalry Captain Baron von Rich-
thoff obtained his 74th aerial victory,
the other theaters there is
nothing new to report."

BERLIN, March 29. (Via London).
Successful engagements between the
Somme and Aves rivers are reported
in the German official statement is-
sued this evening.

The statement says:
"There have been successful en-
gagements between the Somme and
the Aves."

"Despite the force of the attack,
the impression made upon our bat-

American's Demand for Co-Ordinated Effort
on Western Front Believed Back of Naming
of Supreme Leader; German Gains are SmallFOCH IS
SUPREME
GENERAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 29.—Offi-
cial information has reached
Washington that General Foch, the
French chief of staff, has been ap-
pointed to supreme command of all
the allied and American forces in
France.

The means unification of all the
armies opposing the Germans, a
step which the American and
French military men long have
urged and which apparently has
been brought about by recognition
of the imperative demand for con-
centrated effort to hurl back the
gigantic thrust of the enemy in
France.

PRESIDENT INFORMED

It was learned tonight that the
president had been officially ad-
vised of the action when he sent
a cablegram to General Foch to-
day congratulating him "on his
new authority."

There was no explanation at the
White House of what the Presi-
dent meant, it is understood that
there will be no official announce-
ment here until after an announcement
comes from France.

The first hint of the historic de-
velopment came in press cable
dispatches, telling that General
Pershing had placed the American
expeditionary forces at the disposal
of the French commander. This
was confirmed tonight in a mes-
sage from General Pershing to the
war department.

PERSHING'S MESSAGE

General Pershing's message,
made public by Major General
March, acting chief of staff, fol-
lows:

"Have made all our resources
available and our divisions will be
used if and when needed. French
are in fine spirit and both armies
seem confident."

There was no mention in the
Pershing dispatch of the new au-
thority given General Foch and war
department officials were speculat-
ing over the reasons for the ab-
sence of any official announce-
ment. Some still were inclined to
believe that the French general
had been placed in command only
of the "army of maneuver," that
reserve force composed of con-
tingents from all the allied armies
created after the formation of the
supreme war council.

WILSON CONGRATULATES

In his message to General Foch,
President Wilson said:

"May I not convey to you my sin-
cere congratulations on your new
authority? Such unity of command
is a most hopeful augury of ulti-
mate success. We are following with
profound interest the bold and
brilliant action of your forces."

Before General Pershing's mes-
sage came tonight General March
was without advice to confirm the
press dispatches, because of the
inevitable delays in transmission
of official messages.

MAY BE BAKER'S IDEA

The news of the appointment of
General Foch, one of the heroes
of the Marne, to supreme com-
mand, gave rise instantly to sug-
gestions that the presence of Sec-
retary Baker in Europe was con-
nected with the development. Mr.
Baker first visited France and con-
ferred at length with French offi-
cials and with General Bliss, Ameri-
can chief of staff, attached to the
supreme war council, and General
Pershing. There followed a brief
trip to London when his urgency
caused the creation of the supreme
war council. Some measure of co-
ordination was secured through
that body but any plan for ap-
pointment of a supreme com-
mander with authority over all the
armies, French, British, Italian
and American, met strong opposi-
tion in England. The recent crisis
which threatened the Lloyd George
ministry arose from the extent to
which the president had gone in
merging the British forces with
those of British allies. To quell
the parliamentary disturbance the
government found it necessary to
announce that Field Marshal Haig
remained in supreme command of
the British army in France, and
that only certain British forces had
been contributed to the military
pool sometimes described as the
strategic reserve or the army of
maneuver.

BRITISH CABINET YIELDS

Now it is assumed that the
needs of the critical hour have won
over the British cabinet to complete
unification, making it possible to
place the Germans on the same
plane of organization and central-
ized authority that have given the
enemy advantage throughout the
war.

As to what is to be done with the
Americans in the emergency, war
department officials are waiting for
instructions from the supreme war
council.

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THE ENTENTE FORCES opposing Germany in
France are, for the first time during the war, fight-
ing under the control of a single commander. Gen-
eral Foch, the great French strategist, to whom has been
accorded much of the credit for the victory of the Marne
in September, 1914, is generalissimo of the entente allied
armies in France. This report was received on Friday
morning in the form of an unofficial dispatch from Lon-
don, but in the evening it was officially confirmed by
advices to Washington from Paris.

Early in the day, President Wilson sent a personal
cable message of congratulation to General Foch and Gen-
eral Pershing placed at the disposal of the French com-
mander the American forces now on French soil. General
Foch is given supreme command over all the men on the
battle lines, and in addition, has a strategic reserve force,
the size and location of which is not known, but which,
judging from reports, is very large.

Offensive Barely Creeping On

After eight days during which it has swept forward
over the rolling hills of Picardy, at times like a tidal
wave, the German offensive has slowed down. Instead of
a sweeping advance, its progress has been checked at all
but one sector of the front, and there it has been merely
creeping for the last two days—this fact even admitted by
the German war office, which usually concedes nothing.

From Arras, north of Arras, to Albert, on the
Somme, the British lines have been holding stubbornly
and have thrust back the Germans at a number of points.
From Albert south of Montdidier, there has been a slow
movement to the west but the hills west of Montdidier
are still being held by the French. No ground has been
made against the French along the southern side of the
salient driven into the allied lines, while it is asserted that
the French counter attack from Lassigny to Noyon is still
going on. The extreme depth of the German wedge now
is about 37 miles.

Waiting for Allies to Strike Back

Meanwhile the allied world is awaiting for the entente
forces to strike back at the Germans.

When this blow, if it comes, will fall, or where, is as
yet sealed in the minds of the men directing the progress
of military affairs for the allies, but seemingly it must
come soon, if it is to be effective. The German advance
now is converging on Amiens, the railroad center of north-
ern France which is known to be the ganglion from which
run the main communications of the British army in north-
ern France. The railroad from Paris to Amiens was cut
by the Germans at Montdidier, but this would not be vital
if Amiens itself is held by the allies.

Blocked at Hill Positions

The German thrust in front of Arras, while, according
to Berlin it netted thousands of prisoners, has apparently
come to a stop before Orange hill, Telegraph hill and the
labyrinth strongholds held by the British in this sector.
Repeated mass attacks by the Germans on these points
have resulted in terrible losses to them, without, however,
breaking the line and causing more than a straightening
of the front before Arras.

A German official statement declares that since the
offensive began 70,000 prisoners and 1100 guns have been
taken. It is interesting to note that after seven days of
fighting at Verdun, the Germans claimed they had cap-
tured 10,000 men. Taking into consideration the compar-
ative magnitudes of the two struggles, the German claims
for captures may be considered accurate.

Attacks Continue In Noyon Sector

The French reports are silent as to the progress made
on the line from Lassigny to Noyon, except to say that the
attack is still continuing and that fresh French troops are
arriving in this region. Nothing has developed to show
that this is more than a purely local engagement fought for
the purpose of preventing the Germans from reaching the
Oise river and having this stream as an additional protec-
tion to their left flank.

While it has been officially reported from Rome that
Austrian divisions from Russia and Galicia, numbering ap-
proximately 480,000 men have arrived on the Italian front,
there have been no developments there indicating where
the expected blow from the Teutons will fall.

A new advance by the Germans in Russia is noted in
London dispatches. This movement is in the neighbor-
hood of Khursk, 300 miles south of Moscow. An official
Austrian statement denies that the Bolshevik forces have
recaptured Odessa, the great Russian port on the Black
Sea.

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